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FREE trade and free soup housestwo of a kind.

THOUSANDS of those who voted for a change last November would like to change again.

EVERY day proves that the "pull" of the Hon. Simeon Coy is the strongest about the establishment of Sullivan and

FROM Sept. 1, 1892, to date the city has paid \$32,464 more than it would have had to pay but for the trickery of the Sullivan clique.

THE army of official tax-eaters can give private reasons for voting for Mr. Sullivan, but no taxpayer has had the temerity to undertake such a task.

As long as Mayor Sullivan retains three voting and working Democrats upon the Board of Public Safety he is guilty of a violation of the charter.

It is the duty of every man and woman in Indianapolis to stand by those who are honestly and effectively laboring to make the encampment a great success.

THE statement of a Democrat to the effect that the Roby bill was drafted in the office of the Attorney-general and lobbied by some of its officials has never been denied.

AFTER all, if the President had said "there should be no general tariff revision by this Congress," the surest remedy for the present troubles would have been prescribed.

THE infamy of Roby has been made so great by the toughs which it assembles that it may abolish itself and thus no longer need the championship of Attorney-general Green Smith.

SIXTY-FOUR dollars a day is \$2.66 an hour. This represents the excess of interest which the taxpayers of Indianapolis are paying as the price of this "business administration."

MR. CLEVELAND'S application of gold cure to the cheap money Democrats in Congress seems not as efficacious as the application of Dr. Keeley. They seem to be a more desperate set of cases.

In addition to the \$448 a week paid a foreign insurance company as extra interest on the \$621,000 bonds, the taxpayers are paying \$1,000 a week extra as a bribe to street laborers to vote for Mr. Sullivan.

Or fifty suspended pensioners in Baltimore twenty will be compelled to go to the poorhouse unless their pensions are restored or their neighbors are more kindly disposed to them than the Hoke Smith bureau.

IT should be said that the increase of Mexican pensions to \$12 per month applies only to those who were really disabled. Some of the Mexican pensioners in this State need and should have the full \$12 per month.

"VOTE for Cleveland, the poor man's friend," was the cry of the New York World last October. The other day it said: "An army of 36,177 men are out of work in New York city alone in consequence of the frightful depression."

THE attention of the press of other cities is invited to the circular of the citizens' executive board, printed elsewhere in this paper, in relation to the coming encampment of the Grand Army. It contains information that should be widely distributed.

THE bill to authorize national banks to issue notes to the par value of their bonds was a Republican measure in the Senate last session, but a free-coinage bill was substituted for it. Had the Republican measure carried then there would have been \$25,000,000 more of sound money in circulation.

WITH all the financial stringency and the crowding labors incident to the coming encampment, Indianapolis Republicans have yet sufficient time to look over the political ground; and the more they look the more certain do they feel that the reign of the present incompetent administration is about over.

EVEN Mr. Cleveland sees that his friends in the House were outwitted by the followers of Bland and free coinage, and he is said to be not well pleased that they did not confer with the Republicans regarding the Sherman repeal bill. The President is not only rather better than most of his party, but often wiser.

world's fair at present seem to be directed mainly to furnishing raree shows and clap-trap amusements for those who take no interest in the real attracbions of the fair. It is but fair to say | would get rid of silver as an evil. He

that the managers are developing considerable talent in the variety show

THE AMERICAN POLICY OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

The Journal has already remarked concerning the Bering sea arbitration that its most important feature is that it tends to dignity and strengthen this mode of settling international disputes. Its moral effect in this regard can hardly be overestimated and is already manifest in various ways. Fifty years ago such a thing would not have been thought of as submitting an international dispute to the arbitration of disinterested parties, and if a decision could have been obtained in that way both parties to the dispute would probably have found some specious pretext for refusing to accept it. Now the civilized world gives its unanimous approval to the submission of an international controversy to this mode of settlement, and it is a point of the highest honor with both parties to the controversy to accept the decision as the most binding obligation.

It is complimentary to the United States that the British press expresses the utmost confidence that the decision of the Bering sea tribunal, though denying some of the contentions of the United States, will be promptly accepted and loyally observed by our government and people. Thus the London Daily Telegraph, while expressing pleasure that the decision is a victory for England, says: "Yet it is a greater and nobler pleasure still to believe that America will loyally accept the decision." The Times, referring to the fact that England accepted, without the least objection or hesitation, an adverse decision of arbitrators in the Alabama case, says: "It is now the turn of America to show that she also knows how to support an unfavorable verdict with dignity and good humor." Although these comments are based on the view that the present decision is substantially against the United States, a view which we do not ac cept, yet they are complimentary the American government and people in that they assume as a matter of course that we will loyally accept and abide by the decision. Of course, we will. It is not the Anglo-Saxon way to solemnly agree to abide the result of an arbitration and then repudiate the decision because it is not in all respects what was desired. Even had the present decision been far more unfavorable to the United States than it is, we would have been in honor bound to abide by it, and we believe the American people would have taken pride in showing how loyally they could accept even an adverse decision by a tribunal which they had assisted in creating and whose ad judication they had asked for. The comments of the English press are complimentary because they take it for granted that the American people will

act honorably. In considering the important bearing of this decision on the general cause of international arbitration it must not be forgotten that the United States has been the foremost champion of that principle. In fact, it is essentially an American idea. To quote again from the British press, the London Morning Post says: "The United States have the satisfaction of knowing that the policy of arbitration is one which their public men have done much to promote." This is true, and it is a just source of pride to the American people. It is scarcely claiming too much to say that the policy of arbitration owes its present high standing among the nations entirely to the efforts of American statesmen, and especially of Benjamin Harrison. No other American, living or dead, did as much to promote the cause

coincidence that the British House of Commons gave its first favorable vote on this subject only a short time ago. This was a vote approving a proposed treaty of international arbitration with the United States, by which all international controversies are to be submitted to arbitration. The last issue of the Review of Reviews, referring to the

action of the Commons, says: The debate on the proposed treaty of international arbitration last month in the House of Commons, when a resolution was unanimously passed in favor of meeting the friendly overtures of the American government for the conclusion of a permanent treaty of arbitration, was a sign of the budding of the orange blossom, that familiar symbol of the coming bridal. Mr. Cremer, Sir John Lubbock and the Peace Society have for years pressed this resolution upon Parliament, but it was not till last month that Mr. Gladstone, and with Mr. Gladstone the House of Commons, woke up to the discovery that what had previously been declared to be impossible, unconstitutional and most inexpedient had now become so obviously desirable that not a single hostile vote could be registered against the motion. The two Englishspeaking people are now both committed to the principle of binding themselves in advance by treaty to submit all disputes to arbitration. They have already referred the Alabama and Bering sea controversies to arbitration, but the new departure that is contemplated is to substitute for such haphazard references agreed to, at the caprice of a Secretary of State for the time being, the solemn obligation of a permanent treaty, binding both parties to resort to arbitration for the settlement of their disputes. From that to the constitution of the permanent international High Court. which will be the wedding-ring of Britain and America, there is but a short and easi-

ly traversed road. This is an optimistic view of the case, but it shows that the leaders and molders of public opinion on the other side of the Atlantic fully recognize the importance of the moral victory achieved by the recognition of the American policy of international arbitration.

MR. CLEVELAND'S MISTAKE.

Much of the trouble the Democrats in Congress are having over the silver question is due to the President himself, for the reason that he took occasion to use expressions in his message which have led many people in his own party to infer that he favors gold and only gold money. Senator Vest is frightened, and other Democrats have understood the President to mean that the country must get rid of silver money and use gold only. It may be possible THE efforts of the managers of the | that Mr. Cleveland may have meant just that thing, but the chances are that he did not. Mr. Cleveland has had for his advisers the few men in the country who believe in gold money, and who

may have absorbed their theories in a general way, and intended to conidea that gold must be the standard of value as has been in the past, with silver to extend the volume of money upon a gold basis. To many his words had a different import, leading them to conclude that the repeal of the Sherman act is but the first step to the elimination of silver from our monetary system. The trouble with Mr. Cleveland in regard to this question is the same as that which involved him in 1885-87 regarding the tariff. He knows nothing about it except what is told him. He is not an investigator-indeed, he is not so familiar with the subjects most prominent as to be able to have clear-cut views to express. That has been his trouble regarding the treatment of silver in his message. As he is undertaking to repeal the Sherman act without so much as consulting Republicans, it is very unfortunate that he should have so expressed himself relating to the metals that he is regarded by many of them as hostile to the use of silver as legal-tender money. Mr. Cleveland may not be clear regarding details, but Republicans in Congress have already outlined the true theory, which is to maintain the parity of the silver we now have with gold, upon a gold basis, until such a time as commercial nations will join the United States in adopting an international ratio for the free coinage of both metals.

AN EXAMPLE FOR SENATOR STEWART.

In the Senate, on Monday, Senator Stewart, of Nevada, sententiously remarked that "there was one paper in New York which was not in favor of the destruction of half the money of the

Senator Stewart is for the free coinage of silver bullion upon the ratio of 16 to 1. He will listen to nothing else. Everything else is a conspiracy to rob the country of half its money-that is, to get rid of the silver money now in existence. The charge is false, and if the Senator was not greatly wrought up he would know it is false. No prominent man, except ex-Senator Henderson, has declared for the partial destruction of silver money.

But what of Senator Stewart's scheme? It is proposed by him to stamp 60 cents of silver 100 cents for all who should bring silver bullion to the mints. What would be the effect of such a mint regulation? It is not necessary to speculate, since we have an example of his free silver coinage in the Republic of Mexico. Is gold coined there? No; gold will not be taken to the mints to be made into dollars when a given quantity of gold will buy enough silver bullion to make twice as many coined dollars as would the gold. Does gold circulate in Mexico? No; a dollar whose intrinsic value is 100 cents will not be the yoke-fellow in trade of one whose intrinsic value is only 60 cents. But the law? As well might the law declare that a horse and a goat shall be sold for the same money in the market as that a 100-cent dollar and a 60-cent dollar shall pass as equals unless the 60cent dollar is limited in number and production, as now in this country. In Mexico the dollars are not so limited, consequently if a resident has to pay an obligation in gold he goes to a broker and gives nearly two silver dollars for one of gold.

The free coinage of silver in Mexico has banished gold money. With the free coinage of silver, gold would leave this country, and, in fact, the words of Senator Stewart would come true-more than "half the people's money would be destroyed," so far as this country is concerned. The hour a free-coinage law should be enacted, that hour the gold money of the country would turn to It may be mentioned as an interesting | merchandise and seek a country where it would be worth more than a sixtycent silver dollar. Mexico has demonstrated what would come with free coinage, if a demonstration were needed.

Nor long since Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, declared that there were 200,-000 idle men in that city, and that if Congress did not furnish money, there would be riote. It was a speech for the utterance of which a man holding any position of influence cannot be too severely denounced. It is demagogy of the most reckless character. It is a proclamation to thousands of the most ignorant people, who have recently come to Chicago, that Congress has the power to furnish money for the people. Mayor Harrison knows that Congress has no such power, and that the most that body can do is to legislate in a manner to restore confidence. Already we have seen the result of the teachings of the Mayor of Chicago. A meeting of men having no employment was held in that city recently. It was not so large a meeting as to attract attention, but it reiterated the Mayor's demand upon Congress to furnish the people money. It has assumed that the Mayor, who in their eyes is the greatest man in the world, was telling the truth when he gave them to understand that Congress can give the people money. Nor did the meeting of Mayor Harrison's followers stop there, but proceeded to resolve that the monument set up to commemorate the courage of the police in connection with the Anarchist Haymarket massacre should be taken down.

THE president of the Citizens' Streetrailroad Company says street-car traffic on East Washington street during the National Encampment week will be greatly impeded by the unfinished work in the bed of Pogue's run at Noble street. Undoubtedly it will. This work has been dragging along at a snail's pace for several months, to the great inconvenience of the public. It could be finished in two weeks, at least so far as to permit the laying of a double streetrailroad track across the run, and unless this is done there will be not only much delay, but danger, during the encampment. Somebody will deserve severe censure if the work is not pushed forward to early completion.

MR. PATTERSON, of Tennessee, a Democratic member of the House, was originally a worshiper of the 16 to 1 fetich,

but before the last election he was convinced of his error, manfully told his constituents of his change of opinion on the stump, and was re-elected. He was, therefore, just the man to say to Jerry Simpson, who accused him of facing about, that "consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds." If candidates for Congress of both parties, during the past twenty years, had possessed the courage of Mr. Patterson on the money question the people would not have been fooled with fiat or cheap-money demagogism.

THE five thousand unemployed men who met in Chicago on Tuesday to discuss their grievances would receive more sympathy in their demand for relief if they had not adopted the fol-

Resolved. That the unemployed of the city of Chicago, in mass meeting assembled, demand the removal of the Haymarket monument, as we regard it as a relic of one of the worst judicial murders that has disgraced the history of civiliza-

The Haymarket monument has nothing to do with the present financial stringency or lack of employment for workingmen. The adoption of the foregoing resolution by the Chicago meeting raises a suspicion that it was largely composed of sympathizers with anarchy.

IF present conditions continue to exist and prize fights are repeated at Roby with much frequency, the toughs that infest the place on such occasions are in a fair way to destroy each other. With White Caps getting killed off in southern Indiana and Chicago hoodlums in danger of extermination by fires and mobs in the north end of the State, Gov. Matthews is in a fair way to have two difficult problems off his hands. It is not on record, however, that the amiable Governor is losing any sleep on account of the disgraceful proceedings for which he is so largely responsible.

PRESENT indications are that a bill for the unconditional repeal of the silverpurchasing clause of the Sherman act will pass the House by a safe majority, but the action of the Senate is in doubt. The silver men have an undue advantage in that body from the fact that four little silver States with a sparse and scattered population have the same representation as the four most populous States in the Union.

To people who are not statesmen, the purchase of British Columbia hardly seems an economical proceeding in the present state of the country's finances. but there is no telling what the curious aggregation of statesmen corralled a Washington may think of Mr. Cutter's plan. But there is room for hope that British Columbia may save us by declining to be bought.

IT was Missouri's Cockrell in the Senate, a man who is shouting for more "circulating medium," who stopped the passage of Senator Voorhees's bill to authorize national banks to issue notes to the par value of their bonds. He will go on telling Missourians that the "money power of the East" is in a conspiracy to restrict the currency.

THE representation of the monument in the badge prepared for the souvenir of the delegates to the G. A. R. national convention is the representation of sucl a real monument as the Grand Army proposes to have it-without any figures in the astragal.

THERE is a prevailing belief that the author of the Sullivan diary, "being an improvement on that of the celebrated Mr. Penys," now running as a serial in the Sun. is grazing the truth closer than he knows when he represents the anxious Mayor as antagonistic to the "dodo" and "nightmare" Buskirk. In fact, the Mayor, in his confidential moments, has spoken slightingly of that personage to more than one of his nonpartisan friends. But, alas! he has associated with the dodo too long to be able to part company with him now. They must fall together.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN Wishes it distinctly understood that he is not disloya to the Holy See. This is his way of deny ing the charge that he is antagonistic to and jealous of Papal Delegate Satolli. Furthermore, he has dined with Satolli and proposed his health. Now let the church gossips cease their chatter. The Archbishop knows the part of discretion.

ONE Jacob Weisman, of Leavenworth, Kan., drew \$1,500 out of the banks which he could not trust and deposited it in a tin box, which he buried in the cellar, and then took his wife and went to the world's fair. When he returned his bank had been robbed. Weisman is a misnomer for all such people.

THE St. Louis Christian Advocate has asked a number of college presidents to answer the question "Is it worth while to attend college?" and strangely enough they answer as one man, that it is. It almost seems as if they had a prejudice in favor of colleges.

POINTS FROM THE STATE PRESS.

IF this is "clover" let us try a little timothy just for a "change."-Madison Courier, THE Democratic Senate illustrates the inefficiency and imbeculity of the Democratic party. - Munnie Times.

THE biggest tax on the business of the country at the present time is a Democratic administration and Congress .- Crawfordsville Journal. It is quite apparent that Congress must

talk until it gets tired, no matter how tired the suffering country gets in the meantime. - Evansville Standard. ALL this debate about an increased ratio is a waste of wind. The question is simply repeal or not repeal, and it ought to have

been settled by this time.-Kokomo Ir would not be so bad for the country to be compelled to submit to two weeks of talk from the free silver orators if they only would say something new .- Columbus

Republican. THE extra session was called for the express purpose of providing relief for the present financial strain, and the people have a right to demand as prompt and efficient action as is possible. - Kokomo Times.

THIS Nation was built up under a protective tariff. All our manufacturing interests are protected in the wages they pay their employes and they must suspend unless a wise protective policy prevails.-Logansport Journal.

EVERY Democratic speaker and paper denounced capitalists in unmeasured terms during the last campaign, and now they are on their knees asking capitalists not to hide their money, but to come out and invest it .- Noblesville Ledger.

"WHEAT a dollar a bushel after Cleve-

land is elected," the Democrats said last

fall. We know of a case where wheat was sold lately for 30 cents a bushel to raise money to pay the threshing bill of 5 cents per bashel .- Gibson County Leader.

It is instructive, if not otherwise profitable, to note the manner in which the big, lubberly Democratic majority in Congress tackle the silver question. They used up the entire first week of the special session in deciding to talk two weeks more. - Rushville Republican.

It is not so much how much money there is in circulation as the character of the circulating medium, as considerably over ninetenths of the total business of the country is done on confidence; that is, on paper. Restore confidence and money will go begging. - Goshen News.

ONE of our manufacturers, in corresponding with one of his customers in New York about future trade, was told that no more goods were needed at present, owing to the 'hard times." In closing the customer reminds the manufacturer that "This state of affairs began on the 8th of November, and you Hoosiers are just as responsible for it as we are here in New York."-Elkhart Review.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Putting It Properly. Contractor-Do you want work, my man? The Man-No, but I've got a lot of hard work to sell if you want to buy some.

Good and Solid. "Do you use condensed milk at your house!" "No. My daughter breaks into the kitchen once in a while and makes condensed cake, though."

In the Reading Class. Teacher-"For men must work and women must weep." What is the meaning of that line,

Tommy-It means that men has to work to git money, and then the women has to cry before the men will divide with 'em. His Title.

Her Friend-I thought you were going to marry a man with a title or forever remain single. Mrs. Nuwedde-He has a title, I beg leave to inform you. "What is it, pray!"

"Ducksy darling. I gave it to him myself."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

So valuable are her jewels that Mrs. Potter Palmer never attends a ball or party of any kind to which she wears them withont a private detective to form & part of her escort.

A SOUTH CAROLINA man, living in Charleston, sent an invalid's chair of his own invention to Queen Victoria, and he has received an acknowledgment of the gift, accompanied by a portrait of her MRS. BAKER, the widow of Captain

Baker, of Easthampton, the birthplace of John Howard Payne, is the "little sweetheart Rosalie" mentioned in the correspondence of the author of "Home, Sweet Home." As a child, she was his especial pet, and the two always remained friends. Mrs. Baker was present at the public funeral accorded the poet a few years ago.

M. DIEFENBACH, a famous Bavarian painter, intends to visit this country. He has several fads, one of which is the reform of the dress of men. For his own part ne eschews modern clothes and wears a sort of toga. He is a vegetarian, and has lived for years in a hermit-like fashion a few miles out of Munich. If he comes to the United States he will try to make proselytes, and perhaps to found a colony. MISS SADIE HARDY, who has secured an

appointment as junior "fellow" in political economy at the big Chicago University, was graduated from the California University last June. Her hard work as a student has not prevented her from becoming known in San Francisco as a fine tennis player and an able pedestrian. When the news of her good fortune reached California Miss Hardy had just left the camping party, of which she was a member, in southern California, for a five days' tramo.

THE Longfellow homestead, on Congress street, in Portland, which was Henry Wadsworth Longfellow's home in his youth, has been presented to the Maine Historical Society by the poets sister, Mrs. Ann Longfellow Pierce. The house is the only brick building in Portland, and Mrs. l'ierce couples with the gift the condition that the two front rooms shall be always preserved as the "Longfellow Memorial Rooms," and that within six months after her death a suitable library shall be begun. The entire property is valued at \$25,000.

A BERING DITTY. "Mother, may I go out to swim?" Asked the seal, with aspect awesome. "Yes, my child," her mamma replied; "But look out for the mare clausum.

SAVAGERY AT ROBY.

This Sort of Thing Is Made Possible by Democratic Control in Ingiana.

People who were at Roby, Ind., on Monday night tell of a disturbance which disgraces both the city of Chicago and the State of Indiana. Chicago furnished the rioters and lawbreakers; Indiana harbored them without protest from authorities intrusted with the execution of laws. Inside the big pine arena two men were hammering each other for the entertain-

ment of several thousand spectators. Outside a howling mob, bold in numbers, lought to break down the walls and gain admission. Pinkerton men, stationed on the roof, pelted the mob with stones. The rioters returned similar volleys. Outsiders who crawled into the arena or forced their way through the doors were clubbed and then thrown out blood-soaked. Shots were fired back and forth. Repeated attacks were made by the mob with timbers as battering-rams. Finally the hoodinms set fire to a ticket office just outside the building. When it burned the flames leaped as high as the roof of the arena. and a panic began. It was averted only by the fact that one fighter began to "knock out" the other, and in the frenzy of the "finish" the admirers of pugilism risked being cooked to death.

A public fight in disregard of the statutes must always attract the lawless element. Men who cannot pay \$5 each for tickets do their law-breaking outside. The Roby fighting-house stands in the open prairie, beyond police jurisdiction, but it is easily reached from many parts of Chicago. Gather reckless and desperate men at such a place of a night and you have the beginning of a mob. The last two lights have been attended by turbulence and bloodshed, one man shot and twenty clubbed. The polite managers of the arena are sorry for what happened, but the question is, who began the law-

The club hunts up a lonely spot over the State line as a good place for prize-fighting. The hoodlums find it an excellent place for

A Democratic Story Parodied. Rochester Republican

The farmer rises in the morning from his humble bed that cost him fifteen bushels of wheat, draws on a pair of common overalls costing three bushels of wheat, puts on a coarse pair of penitentlary-made shoes (by the grace of Indiana Democracy) costing four bushels of wheat, slaps on his old hat that cost five bushels of wheat, done his cost that cost him ten bushels of wheat. Going to the well he begins watering his stock with a pump that cost lifty bushels of wheat. He then goes to the barn and grooms his horses with a comb and brush costing three bushels of wheat, harnesses them with a set of harness that cost sixty bushels of wheat, He goes to his breakfast which consists of bread, rye coffee and such other articles as Democratic supremacy cannot wholly destroy. The old family Bible with its well-worn leaves, which has been in daily use since 1861, now lies untouched, there being nothing for which to offer up thanks. And when he lies down on his humble couch, it is to sadly wonder if the Democratic purpose of placing affairs on a "business basis" is to be accomplished by closing all the factories of the land, throwing thousands of laborers out of employment, and making the market value of wheat 45 cents.

Larry's Bad Luck.

Washington Post. It is unfortunate for Larry Neal that his presidential prospects depend upon this year's Ohio election.

THE BERING SEA DECISION

Gresham and Other Cabinet Officers Dissatisfied with the Regulations.

Cost and Worry of Patrolling the Sea Placed on the United States Without Benefit-

Canadians Likely to Continue Poaching.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16,-Secretary Gresham is said to be dissatisfied with the findings of the Bering sea tribunal in regard to the regulations established, and it is understood that his views are shared by other Cabinet officers. The regulations are interpreted to mean that the United States will have entailed on them the cost and worry of patrolling Bering sea without benefit to its sealers, while Russia, Japan, and, perhaps, other nations, reap a harvest, the regulations being binding only on Great Britain and this country. It is not likely that any definite policy respecting the guardianship of the sea will be outlined until the opening of the first season next year, because bad weather will put an end to the operations of the sealer in about two weeks. strictions placed on sealers with reference to firearms, nets, explosives and steam vessels will have the effect, it is believed, of causing Canadian sealers to resort to desperate methods to secure good catches, and much posching is feared. In the close season during the months of May. June and July, both Great Britain and the United States will be obliged to maintain tieet of naval vessels to keep poschers from the sealing waters, and it is believed at the Navy Department that this will result in the establishment of a permanent Bering sea squadron for duty during the three months named. The United States will also be obliged to maintain a watch on the waters within the sixty-mile zone around the Prybyloff islands during the entire mild season, from the 1st of April to the 1st of September, and it is probable

Blount Will Confer with Gresham. WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- Minister Blount is expected in Washington soon. As the Hawanan situation stands at present, the settlement of the annexation question will depend mainly on conferences between the President, Secretary Gresham and Minister Blount. In his report, the minister, according to his metructions, made no recommendations on the vital point at issue, but gave his opinion as to the relative strength of the sentiment in the islands with reference to the question of annexation. To give the President and Secretary Gresham a better insight into the condition of affairs, that they may be enabled to make recommendations to Congress, Mr. Blount will give his views verbally.

that this duty will be discharged by ves-

sels of the revenue marine service.

Indiana Republicans Ousted. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- A half dozen more Indiana Democrats were to-day given postoffices. Five of the six appointments were made by removing the incumbents. The sixth one-that in Noble county-was made to fill a vacancy created by death. The appointments were as follows: Borden, Clark county, J. E. McKinley, vice Albert McKinley; Deacon, Cass county, J. T. Sharks, vice W. C. Deacon; Meariam, Noble county, J. T. Zinsmeister, vice Jefferson Addie; Paragou, Morgan county, Mrs. E. F. Cunningham, vice Mrs. Mollie Smiths Rockfield, Carroll county, Thomas Beale, vice W. B. Ray; Walton, Cass county, David Engler, vice F. F. Raides.

Making Payments in Gold. CHICAGO, Ang. 16 .- Fifty thousand dol-

lars in gold was paid to postal employes here to-day on salary account. United States Subtreasurer Tanner was questioned about the matter. "We have changed our policy." he said, "under instructions just received from Secretary Carlisle. Gold will be paid out in the future to meet the obligations of the government. For some time past we have been holding on to gold bills and treasury notes, but now it is the silver certificates and treasury notes of July, 1890, that we will store up. The gold reserve is intact, and there is a big surplus, and that is why we are paying out the yellow metal."

Germany Will Need Our Breadstuffs. WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- Consul-general Mason, at Frankfort, Germany, has made a report to the State Department in which he says that under the new tariff not only will Germany cease to draw from Russia the supplies of rye and petroleum every year amounting to many millions of dollars, but, owing to the drought, will have a serious delicit this year in her own home crop of grain, which will call for a very large

General Notes.

importation of breadstuffs from the United

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, -Maj. J. H. Stine, formerly of the Treasury Department, and a resident of Union City, who was overcome by the heat, Saturday evening, at Ferry wharf, is reported to be improving rapidly. Mrs. A. J. Halford has just returned with

Lockport, N. Y. Alfred F. Potts, of Indianapolis, is stay. ing at the Riggs. He has a design for a postoffice which he is trying to have accepted by the government.

her children from a few weeks' outing at

The Keyless Lock Company, of Indianapolis, were bidders at the Treasury Department to-day for postoffice lock boxes, drawers, etc., to be used during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. The lowest bidders were Thomas Kane & Co., of Chicago, whose bid for boxes was \$1 and wood framing \$1.65. The Keyless Lock Company, of Indianapolis, were the second lowest bidders. Their bid was for box No. 1, wooden framing, \$1.75; No. 2, wood framing, \$2.10. It is believed that the Indianapolis company will get the award.

Mr. Voorhees to-day introduced a bill to pay to the legal representative of the late Samuel Coulson, of Indiana, \$3,950 for services rendered by him "in defending exofficers and ex-soldiers for acts done by them in obedience to the orders of a superior officer of the United States army in Indiana during the late war." This is the claim which has been before Congress for many years in behalf of Messrs. Porter. Harrison & Fishback.

The amount of silver offered for sale to the Treasury Department to-day aggregated 300,000 ounces, at prices ranging from 73 to 74 cents per oquee, all of which was declined and 72.60 tendered.

How Democracy Has Affected Manufacturing.

There is a class of people in the country who deal in theories instead of conditions who are asking why the tariff question should cut any figure in business, as up to this time the Mckinley tariff law has not in any way been changed. The trouble does not arise from what has been done, but what is feared. The Democrats are now in full power and their platform declares protection a robbery and promises to provide a tariff for revenue only. As an illustration of the effect this has upon the business of the country we quote the remarks of a Muncie manufacturer whose goods are protected. He said, "our factory has been closed recently and a large number of people thrown out of employment for these reasons: We have a surplus on hand while the demand has tallen off. Consumers are buying from hand to mouth in anticipation of lower rates in case of a change in the tariff. therefore we concluded to close the factory rather than run the risk of accumulating stook that we might be compelled to sell at a loss in the event of a reduction in the tariff. We could not produce these goods at the present cost of labor in competition with the low-priced labor of Europe, and it was preferred to lose present profits rather than run the risk of losing heavily in the event of a modification of the

Democracy's Cheap Method,

New York Tribune. The Democracy is saving the country in the cheapest possible way-by talking.

tariff."